

# GERMANY SURRENDERS TO ALLIES; GREAT WAR ENDS--KAISER FLEES

## Drastic Terms Imposed Which Render Germany Incapable of Resuming War--Revolt Seethes Through all Germany--Americans Ended War With Great Drive.

(By the Associated Press.)

The greatest war in history ended this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time. Announcement of the tremendous event was made at the state department at the capital at 2:45 o'clock this morning, and in a few seconds was flashed throughout the continent by the Associated Press.

Details of the terms dictated by Marshal Foch on Friday forenoon to the German armistice delegates have not as yet been given out, but it is believed they are of such a nature as to protect the world from a resumption of the struggle by the Germans. It is assumed that they call for the demobilization of Germany's army, the surrender of part of her fleet and the dismantling of the rest, and the evacuation of occupied portions of France and Belgium and of Alsace-Lorraine.

It is probable, also, that Germany has agreed to call home all her troops in Russia and Rumania.

The terse announcement of the state department did not tell anything of the scene at Marshal Foch's headquarters at the time the armistice was signed. It was stated, however, that at 5 o'clock a. m., Paris time, the signatures of Germany's delegates were affixed to the document which blasted forever the dreams which embroiled the world in a struggle which has cost, at the very lowest estimate, ten million lives.

When the war began, the Teutonic alliance was headed by two of the proudest houses in history—the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. To-day, William II of Germany is a fugitive in Holland and Charles I of Austria, while he may be still in his country, has been stripped of power and has seen his empire shattered into pieces. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, another of the rulers in the Teutonic combination, has fled from his country, and Mohammed V of Turkey, who also joined in the attempt of Germany to dominate the world, is dead; slain, it is said, by the hand of an assassin.

While the curtain was rolling down on the most stupendous tragedy in mankind's history, events were moving with terrible swiftness in Germany, the nation about which revolved the plot and counter-plot of the drama. Berlin, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne, Hamburg and Frankfurt are in the hands of the revolutionists, who has last week raised the red flag at Kiel. Germany's navy apparently is scattered into disjointed units, each seeking sanctuary in Danish ports or waiting in German harbors for the latest turn of events.

Crowds singing the Marseillaise are marching through the streets of autocratic Berlin, and a soldiers' and workmen's council has taken over the government of the empire.

Wurttemberg, Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse-Darmstadt have declared themselves independent republics, following the action taken by Bavaria last Friday. Wilhelm II of Wurttemberg is reported to have abdicated. Saxony is said to be near a like declaration, and the revolutionists are said to be in control in the capital.

The republic of Poland has served official notice on Austria that Poland has annexed the crown land of Galicia.

As the last hours of the mighty combat drew near, French, British, Belgian and American forces were rapidly pushing the last German troops from France and Belgium. General Pershing's men attacked yesterday over a front of 71 miles from the Meuse southeastward into Lorraine. This drive, probably the last to be recorded in the war, gained an average of two or three miles and approached within 10 miles of the fortress of Metz.

It is suggested that William Hohenzollern is not safe from the consequences of his deeds, even though he has fled to Holland. After the sinking of the Lusitania and during the early days of the aerial raids on London, he was three times indicted for murder in England under international law, it is said. Requisition for his extradition may be made by England under the indictments still standing against him.

### MOMENTOUS NEWS ANNOUNCED VERBALLY

President Wilson Was Expected to Give Out a Statement Later in the Day.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—The world war ended at 6 o'clock this morning, Washington time, with red revolution in Germany and with William Hohenzollern, former emperor, a fugitive from his native land.

Announcement that the armistice terms imposed by the allied and American governments had been signed by the German envoys at midnight last night, 5 o'clock Paris time and that hostilities would cease six hours later was made at the state department at 2:45 o'clock this morning.

Terms of the surrender of Germany were not made public coincident with this announcement, but they were to be given out later in the day. The momentous news of the ending of the war was given to newspaper correspondents verbally by an official of the state department.

He said: "The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 o'clock a. m., Paris time, and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time."

### LOYD GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Says the Armistice Was Signed at Five O'clock To-day.

London, Nov. 11, 10:21 a. m.—It is officially announced that the armistice between the allies and Germany has been signed.

The announcement was made by Premier Lloyd George, who said: "The armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning and hostilities are to cease on all fronts at 11 o'clock to-day."

**SIGNED AT 6 O'CLOCK.**  
Germans Affixed Their John Hancock at That Hour.

Paris, Nov. 11, 8:17 a. m.—Announcement is made that the German delegates signed the armistice terms at 6 o'clock (French time) Monday morning. Hostilities will end at 11 o'clock this morning.

The official announcement from Washington early to-day said the armistice terms were signed at 5 o'clock, French time. The London announcement fixed the same hour of signing.

**Albert Ballin Dead.**

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American Steamship company, died suddenly on Saturday, according to an announcement made in Berlin.

### AMERICA WON ALL SHE FOUGHT FOR

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

The proclamation follows: "My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."  
"Woodrow Wilson."

### MONS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AT CLOSE OF WAR

Belgian Town, Famous as Scene of Great Disaster in Early Days of War, Was Taken by Canadians.

London, Nov. 11.—Mons, the Belgian town near where British troops engaged in bitter fighting with the Germans at the beginning of the war, was captured early to-day by Canadian troops under General Haig, according to Field Marshal Haig's announcement to-day.

The official statement reads: "Shortly before dawn this morning, Canadian troops of the first army under General Horne captured Mons."

### FRENCH REACHED BELGIAN FRONTIER

Italian Troops on the Same Sector Entered Town of Roer, Less Than Two Miles from the Frontier.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Belgian frontier east of the forest of Treton, east of Avesnes, has been reached by the French, according to the war office announcement to-day. Italian troops have entered the town of Roer, less than two miles from the frontier.

Between Metz and Sedan, the French have forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse between Luma and Virne.

The statement follows: "East of the forest of Treton we have reached the frontier of Belgium. Italian troops have entered Roer. After hard fighting, French troops have forced passages of the Meuse between Virne and Luma."

### LONDON BEGINS BIG JOLLIFICATION

Old Air Raid Signals Were Fired in Mockery of the Days That Were.

London, Nov. 11, 10:55 a. m.—News of the signing of the armistice soon became known to those persons in the center of the city as flags were immediately flown to the breeze, and the issuance of evening newspapers, for which there was a great rush, at 11 o'clock. The first official celebration came when the old air raid signals were fired from all police and fire stations.

### EX-KAISER TOOK ALONG BODY GUARD

He Went to Holland with Ten Men, According to Semi-Official Announcement in Berlin.

London, Nov. 11, 4 a. m.—The flight of Emperor William to Holland is confirmed from several sources. A Copenhagen dispatch to Reuters says it is semi-officially reported in Berlin that the emperor, accompanied by ten men, has arrived at Aachen and occupied Count Von Bentinck's chateau.

### STREET FIGHTING OCCURS IN WARSAW

Railway Station Is Occupied by Polish Troops, Who Refuse to Let German Troops Pass Through.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—Street fighting is taking place in Warsaw, the capital of Poland. The railway station there has been occupied by Polish troops, who have refused the German troops in the city permission to pass through Polish territory.

### WILSON ORDERS DRAFT STOPPED

Movement of Recruits During Next Five Days Canceled

ALL NOVEMBER CALLS SET ASIDE

Order Was Issued Through the Provost Marshal-General

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—By order of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder to-day directed the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 262,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

A small number of men in eastern states commenced enlisting at 6 a. m. to-day for cantonments under the calls, and the cancellation comes too late to effect their status.

They will be considered as in the army until demobilized. Men not yet entrained, whether specially inducted or assembled by general call, for whom the day and hour of service has been set by draft boards, will be considered as honorably discharged, and so paid.

Calls for the navy and marine corps are not affected by the cancellation, and entrainments of men for these services will continue as ordered.

Draft boards will continue classification of registrants of September 12.

### GERMANS MUST GIVE UP LEFT BANK OF RHINE

Period Allowed Them for the Evacuation Has Been Extended By 24 Hours.

London, Nov. 11, 10:54 a. m.—The period given for the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine by the German forces has been extended by 24 hours, according to a French wireless dispatch received here.

### HESS-DARMSTADT A FREE REPUBLIC

Garrison at Dresden Reported to Be in the Hands of a Provisional Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11, 6:47 a. m.—Hesse-Darmstadt has declared itself a free Socialist republic, until a German republic is established, according to a report received from Berlin. It is reported that the garrison at Dresden is in the hands of a provisional soldiers and workmen's council.

### CABLE REPORTED CUT.

Between Galveston and Vera Cruz—Another Report Denies It.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 11.—Government officials here were notified to-day that the Galveston-Vera Cruz cable is broken and Villa has cut communication with Mexico through the Juarez gateway.

Gaveston, Tex., Nov. 11.—The manager of the Mexican Cable company here said to-day that the Galveston-Vera Cruz cable had not been cut.

### OVER HALF GERMANY IS IN REVOLT

All the Four Kingdoms and the Important States Joined in Overthrow.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11 (by the Associated Press).—The revolution in Germany is to-day, to all intents and purposes, an accomplished fact. The revolt has not yet spread throughout the whole empire, but 14 of the 26 states, including all the four kingdoms and all other important states, are reported securely in the hands of the revolutionists.

### CELEBRATED? GUESS WE DID

Barre Was in Time Early for the Arrival of the Dawn of Peace

HUGE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE OUT

From 3:28 They Have Been Celebrating the Surrender of Germany

To-day Barre celebrated the culmination of the most momentous armistice negotiations in the history of the world. The victory rehearsal of a few days ago left the population of the Granite City in a mood to demonstrate its patriotic satisfaction at the earliest opportunity and when the big whistle at the gas plant proclaimed the news this morning around 5:30 o'clock it was followed by an outpouring of people the like of which the oldest inhabitant had never witnessed.

Surrounding towns were prompt to discern the significance of the ten blasts from the fire alarm whistle, and long before daybreak the celebration lost its appearance of a purely local demonstration, for residents of nearby places hastened to town to join in the rejoicing.

Men and women who have outlived the scriptural three score years and ten never expected to see the dawn of such a day.

Nothing that transpired after the news that the war had ended at Appomattox that has been compared with the enthusiasm which greeted the news that the era of rapine, of baby killing and of atrocities which historians were reluctant to attribute to the Huns of old, was over—perhaps for all time. More than 700 Barre boys who offered to give their all in the battle for human freedom were in the thoughts of those who saluted forth to celebrate the capitulation of the German. If the celebration which followed the receipt of the news seemed to eclipse anything that has happened in the history of the city, it will be well for the historian of to-day's doings not to exhaust his superlatives. There will be a bigger celebration when the boys come home.

Peter the Hermit, in his pilgrimages across Europe, never stirred to greater depths the people of his time than the war for liberation has stirred the cosmopolitan population of Barre. That the theory of a divine partnership between Kaiser and Gott might be blasted forever, that the doctrine that might makes right, might vanish, the very flower of the city's manhood has joined the colors. Perhaps a majority of Barre's offering is over there. An honored minority sleeps in heroes' graves. Color, creed or race figured not in the sorting of men who were to be called, and likewise to-day's celebration of thanksgiving was not concerned with the names and racial attributes of those who made the supreme sacrifice or who stood ready to give their all when the order to cease fire reached the trenches over there. It was a public expression of thanksgiving, and even the most unemotional of people could not help feeling its thrill.

Barre got the news at 3:28 a. m. The Times' Associated Press service furnished the information for which everybody had been waiting. The word came just before the half-hour struck and only a few minutes later ten blasts from the fire whistle at the gas plant were proclaiming the news to town and countryside.

Barre Town, where vigilant quarry watchmen were on the alert for the first news of the Teutons' virtual surrender, was the first to answer the call. Ten blasts from two or three whistles at Graniteville were followed by the ringing of bells. By that time whistles and bells were forming a chorus here in the city and within five minutes after the first welkin rang, it is doubtful whether anyone by 4 a. m. in the city remained asleep.

By 4 a. m. every bell in the city was ringing and with few exceptions every stonewall whistle was in tune with the occasion. The whistles which did not sound were made to speak their pieces later, after sufficient steam was available. The committee appointed by the joint conferences of the Board of Trade and the city council Saturday forenoon responded almost on the moment, and within ten minutes after the first call preparations were in train for a huge bonfire. The first display centered at a point east of City park. Quantities of wood, tar and oil, previously stored in the rear of the old Church street school building, were piled high in the street, and by 4 o'clock the Kaiser's pyre was ready for the torch. No Fourth of July celebration within memory has produced a bonfire that equalled the morning's blaze.

In the cold damp of the morning it was a lodestone for hundreds, yes, thousands, of celebrators, and in friendly good people assembled to add the music of horns and bells to the excitement. Horribles, decorated automobiles and other celebration devices began to appear, and by daylight the big doings were well under way. It was a delirious crowd, but well ordered, and despite the fact that the police were prepared for any emergency, the celebrators discharged their duties in a creditable manner and no criticism was possible.

Before mid-forenoon the crowd here in the city was greatly increased by accostions from out of town. Work was suspended everywhere. Not a wheel moved in the granite industry. Stores and offices were closed and employees were told to go the whole way in their celebration. Fortunately Barre had a well-devised scheme of celebrating in town, and so

far as circumstances permitted it was carried out to the letter. Ayers street was the rallying point for a parade which began shortly before noon. With a degree of unanimity which has not been witnessed since the Italian-American flag day of May 19, 1917, fraternal and patriotic organizations in the city came together to participate in the victory pageant. Previous notices, served on the members, brought a large crowd together. Most of the fraternal organizations were in uniform. In addition there were floats, horribles, four bands of music, and a large number of decorated automobiles.

Patriotism was rampant. The course of the paraders lay over the principal part of the main thoroughfare, and it was not until they reached Brook street that the line deflected. Turning up Brook street, the parade wheeled at Harrington avenue and turned into Maple avenue. From the Summer street corner of the avenue, the line worked its way south, breaking back into Main street at the Elm street corner. It was one of the biggest parades in years, but it was well handled by the chief marshal, Dr. Joe W. Jackson, and his assistants, Dr. O. E. Barr and C. M. Willey. All along the line of march, crowds which overflowed from the sidewalk into the streets and in trees and in windows, gave no end of cheering to the spectacle.

Early this afternoon the patriotic exercises are to center in the vicinity of city hall, where the celebration committee has outlined a brief program of speechmaking. City Atty. William Wisart and Atty. S. Hollister Jackson are among those who will respond. Mayor E. C. Glyson, chairman of the general celebration committee, is to preside. This evening there will be another bonfire, and the rather elaborate display of fireworks planned by the committee will be very much in evidence.

### HOW THE NEWS "BROKE"

The Times Had the Pleasure of Being First to Inform a Wide Section.

It was the pleasant duty of The Times to be the first to inform a considerable section of northern Vermont this morning that hostilities had ceased in the great world war through the signing of an armistice by Germany. The announcement came to The Times by special wire service from the Associated Press office in Boston. That was at 3:25, only a short time after the announcement was made by the state department in Washington.

The glad tidings were communicated by The Times to the custodian of the Barre fire alarm and forthwith the "ten blasts" were soon giving out the news. The noisy announcement was communicated like wildfire to neighboring towns and cities and it was not long before The Times' telephone was kept busy with queries if it really was so. Assured that it was so, the other towns and cities joined in the chorus of exultation that the great nightmare had passed.

### NORTHFIELD STARTED AT 5.

Joy of the People Has Known No Bounds Since Then.

Northfield, Nov. 11.—Northfield began celebrating the close of the war at 5 o'clock this morning and has kept it up ever since. Whistles were blown and bells were rung. Nobody went to work because nobody was wanted to work. Stores, schools, stonewalls and offices were shut tight. The big event of the day, the parade, is expected to take place beginning at 3 o'clock this afternoon. One of the features will be the S. A. T. C. from Norwich university.

### TWO WOMEN KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Anna McCarthy, 28, and Nora, 23, Daughters of Mrs. Mary McCarthy of Danbury, Conn.

Danbury, Conn., Nov. 11.—Anna McCarthy, 28, and her sister, Nora, 23, daughters of Mrs. Mary McCarthy of 30 South street, this city, were killed in an automobile accident on the Sugar Hollow road, three miles south of this city, this morning.

### WALL STREET SHUT UP SHOP.

Couldn't Do Business with Everybody Celebrating.

New York, Nov. 11.—With Wall street riotously celebrating the dawn of peace, the board of governors of the New York stock exchange decided not to open that market to-day.

The consolidated exchange also decided to close.

The cotton exchange governors announced similar action by that market.

### CHICAGO NOISY.

Business Was Largely Brought to a Standstill.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago stock exchange and the Chicago live stock exchange all declared a holiday to-day, and so, too, did the produce trade. The live stock exchange requested that to avoid congestion all shipments of live stock for Tuesday's trade here be withheld.

### ALLIES HALTED.

Will Not Go Beyond Line Reached at 11 O'clock.

London, Nov. 11, 10:50 a. m.—The allied troops will not, until further orders, go beyond the line reached at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day. (Six o'clock Washington time.)

### NAVY TO BE KEPT INTACT.

No Effort Yet to Demobilize Forces, Says Daniels.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that no immediate steps would be taken toward demobilizing any part of the naval forces of the United States.

### BIG U. S. FORCE TO BE KEPT

Our Army Will Not Return to Home Shores at Once

MUST AID ALLIES TO ENFORCE TERMS

New England Troops Likely to Be Among Those Returning Early

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Signing the armistice with Germany, which brings the world war to an end, does not mean that the great American military machine will cease to operate at once. America must play an important part in disarming and guarding the enemy and until this work is completed, even the movement of troops to France will be continued, although on a greatly reduced scale.

During the interval between the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the peace conference, it is assumed that the major portion of General Pershing's expeditionary forces in France must be retained there. It is possible also that for reasons of international politics some American garrisons may be kept in disputed territory even after the actual peace negotiations have been brought to a close.

Troops which have seen the longest service in France probably will be returned home soon to be replaced by new men now in this country who will perform guard or other duty overseas. There are more than one million men now in camps in the United States.

The United States will be divided into districts, each of which is to be fed by one or more Atlantic ports from Galveston to Bangor. Commanding officers of divisions will be instructed to detach, for instance, men from the "first demobilization district" which might include men from Maine and Massachusetts and entrain them for a specified French port, where adequate shipping would be waiting. These vessels will proceed directly to the ports selected for the first district and disembarking their passengers, will return on a routine schedule to meet the next detachment of soldiers for that territory.

By carefully controlling the returning shipments, military authorities believe they can, to a great degree, regulate the flood of discharged soldiers so that no single section of the country will be swamped.

The work of returning the soldiers to their former civilian status in the industrial life of the nation has been turned over to the department of labor and is being handled by a special committee headed by Felix Frankfurter. An organization is ready for the use of the authorities in the same machinery which has carried out the provision of the "work or fight" order, and it is understood this would be used largely in the task of finding positions for the men. Under this plan, each local draft board will be constituted a central labor office for the district in which it is situated and will place the men who were sent by it to the army to the positions found vacant.

Officials here expect that Congress will be called upon soon to consider a "demobilization bill," which will deal with this and kindred problems. Return home of American naval forces—battleships, destroyers, submarines, converted yachts, supply ships and other craft—also will follow the end of the war. Definite plans have not been revealed, but it is assumed here that once disposition is made of the German high seas fleet and submarines in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the American fleet, together with the British grand fleet together with most of the destroyers and other submarine hunting and convoying craft will return.

Even with hostilities ended, however, (Continued on eighth page.)

### WILSON AND CONGRESS WILL TALK IT OVER

Terms of the Armistice Are to Be Read Before a Joint Session To-day.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—President Wilson will read the terms of the armistice with Germany before a joint session of Congress to-day.

So few members had returned to-day from their election vacation that when word of the President's coming reached the capital there was some doubt whether enough could be mustered for a joint session.

All members were hastily called together, however, and arrangements made for a joint session at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

### MARRIAGE AT MONTPELIER.

Mrs. Mary Murphy and Floyd Goodno United.

Mrs. Mary Murphy and Floyd Goodno, both of Montpelier, were united in marriage by Rev. P. J. Long at Montpelier Saturday night. The bride has kept a store on Berlin side, and the groom has been an automobile driver.